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'NEGATIVE INFLUENCE' OF 'WORLD CRISIS' FELT

AU101230 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7 Jul 83 pp 74-85

[Lulzim Hana article: "Characteristics of the Cyclical Development of the Bourgeois and Revisionist Capitalist Economy During the Past Decade"]

[Excerpt] Our socialist economy not only does not know any crises, but it is continually developing at relatively high rates. This is a meaningful indication of the vitality of socialism, its superiority over capitalism, and the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line that our party has always pursued to develop the economy and build socialism self-reliantly -- with our own human, material, and financial resources.

The implementation of the party's directives to develop the economy self-reliantly by struggling against "autarkic" development and against any pressure to integrate it into the world capitalist economic system has made it possible also to overcome the negative influence of the economic crises which have engulfed the capitalist, bourgeois, and revisionist world time and again. But this does not mean that we should relax and forget that the deepening of the economic and financial crisis in the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world will further increase the negative pressure upon our economy and that this pressure is not easy to overcome.

Thus, as Comrade Enver Hoxha urges in planning and realizing our work: "Let us not forget the world crisis which indirectly affects us also, and that it has considerable effect on our exports and imports, on prices, investments, and on other directions of our ecnomic and technical progress." (Enver Hoxha: "For the Seventh 5-Year Plan," p 512)

The development of the economic-financial crisis and especially the galloping inflation rate have been directly reflected especially in the large price rises of goods on the world market. According to UN data, meat prices on the world market had increased 258 percent in 1982 as against 1970; the price of milk products increased 273.4 percent in the same period; breadgrains 540.9 percent; coffee 279.4 percent; cotton 240 percent; and so on. All other goods have also experienced similar price rises. It is known that in our foreign trade relations we import products whose high prices negatively influence our monetary accumulation, because, despite the prices at which we buy these goods, they are sold to the people within the country at stable prices, and for some of them we have even lowered the selling price.

The development of inflation clearly shows that in the future also, despite fluctuations, the prices of goods on the world market will show a tendency to increase. Therefore in order to reduce to the minimum our economy's losses because of this factor, the researchers, economists, and cadres in this field must carry out deeper and more systematic work to comprehensively and deeply understand the conjunctures of the world capitalist market, to find new markets, to sign agreements only after many offers have been secured, to buy goods on the best terms, and so forth. The specialists, cadres, and producers also have a wide sphere of activity in which to carry out more resolute work so that the import lists are reduced by a number of articles which can be produced domestically. The present positive examples illustrate these possibilities.

The economic-financial crisis and the imperialist-revisionist blockade are restrictive factors for increasing our exports. The creation of stocks of goods nad the bankruptcy of various capitalist firms also creates difficulties for our exports. Under these conditions the party sets important tasks so that, besides extending the production of goods that are in great demand on the world market, we should also produce goods of high quality aiming at international standards.

Likewise efforts should be increased to lower production costs and especially to further improve the wrapping, packaging, and labelling of export goods.

Another important direction is also to extend the range of our export articles as far as possible. At the same time more qualified work is required to find new markets, to know better the demand for our goods on the world market, to always correctly implement contracts in our economy's interests, and so forth.

The growth of inflation and the continual changes in the capitalist world's currency exchange rates have their consequences also on our currency reserves. The fact is that our currency reserves are made up in part of various currencies such as the American dollar, the French and Swiss franc, the West German mark, and others, which, as a result of the development of inflation, lose their value from one month to the next and from one year to the next -- which means a real reduction in them. In order to keep the losses caused by such factors to a minimum, it is necessary for our financial and foreign trade organs to become more closely acquainted with the monetary and financial mechanisms of the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world. These organs should also strengthen their cooperation with each other. We must sell our goods at relatively strong currency values and buy goods at lower values at the right moment, by carefully observing and following the currency exchange rates and their trends on the capitalist market.

The point is that on the basis of forming in everyone -- that is, both workers in material production and those in the sphere of turnover -- a correct understanding of the real negative influence economy through our foreign trade relations, we must take the necessary measures to minimize this influence through increasing production and its effectiveness as well as through further perfecting the work of the foreign trade organs. We emphasize this because there are still some people among us who do not have a correct understanding of this matter. Commencing from the successes of our country's socioeconomic development, our socialist economy's stability and profitability, and its development at relatively high rates at a time when the capitalist world, due to economic crises, has experienced falls in production, they presume in a euphoric way that "the world capitalist crisis cannot effect us"; they underrate the possibilities of its real and concrete influence upon our economy, and as a result, they do not mobilize those factors that depend upon us which are needed to overcome this influence.

Of course, we now have rich experience in successfully overcoming the all-round pressure exerted on our country by the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist encirclement and blockade. By deeply and correctly understanding the situations and energetically struggling so that everyone realizes his tasks in respect of quantity, quality, and time, on the basis of requirements dictated by the situation, we have overcome and will also overcome in the future the negative influence of the capitalist world economic crises. Everything depends upon us, upon internal factors, upon our determined work and struggle.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY JAPANESE MINISTER ABE

Dinner Toasts

AU051916 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 5 Aug 83

["P. Mladenov and S. Abe toast speeches" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- "We have good reason to be satisfied with the ascending development of Bulgaro-Japanese relations", Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Peter Mladenov emphasized.

In his toast speech at the formal dinner for his Japanese counterpart Mr Shintaro Abe, he emphasized that there existed many possibilities for extending the cooperation, which can be utilized with the two countries' joint efforts.

Dwelling on the international situation, Mr Peter Mladenov stressed the danger for world peace coming from certain circles in the West.

"Our peoples know from their own experience what the war means", he said. "But your people alone knows what a nuclear war is. I would like to believe that no other people will ever experience what the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have".

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister emphasized that in order to safeguard peace in the world, to halt the present perilous trail of events, what was needed was responsibility and a sense of political realism on the part of all states and governments, irrespective of the differences in their views or socio-political system.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed: "Our stands are contained in their clearest and most concise form in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and in the Moscow Declaration of top party and state leaders of the socialist countries".

He underlined as very important the attaining of a crucial turn in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, where a headway could be achieved only through the show of constructive spirit and good will on the part of the USA as well. A similar constructive spirit and good will are expected also on the part of our partners at the Vienna talks. "Thanks to this constructive spirit and good will it becomes possible to reach an agreement at the Madrid summit, too, which we hope will end up successfully this September", Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out.

He emphasized that the main goal of Bulgaria's foreign policy in the Balkans was consolidating the peace and security in that region, the development of friendly relations with the neighbouring countries. This is the spirit also of Bulgaria's proposals to turn the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon.

Dwelling on the need for improving the situation in Asia, Mr Petur Mladenov stated that the translation into reality of the proposals for applying measures of trust in the Far East region and for signing a mutual non-assault and non-use of force convention in the relations among the states in Asia and in the region of the Pacific would undoubtedly contribute to consolidating the peace and security on the continent.

Bulgaria, he said, favours the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

She backs up the constructive proposals of the Indochina countries for a dialogue with the ASEAN member-countries, for resolving the controversial issues by way of negotiations, without any foreign interference.

The Japanese Foreign Minister also emphasized the extremely good development of relations between Bulgaria and Japan.

He stressed the important role played in this respect by Mr Todor Zhivkov's two visits to Japan and of the visit of Japan's heir to the crown and his wife to Bulgaria.

Mr Shintaro Abe added: "In order to make the established friendly relations permanent, it is necessary, beyond any doubt, to deepen the mutual understanding of the two peoples at all levels".

He stressed that the talks held with Mr Petur Mladenov today were extremely useful for the further unfolding of the two countries' mutual understanding.

"Naturally", Mr Shintaro Abe went on, "our views and stands on some major international issues differed. I am happy to note, however, our agreement of opinion on the fact that such a frank exchange of views as we had now is useful and such a dialogue should be resumed in future too".

He expressed hope that on a solid basis built by deepening the mutual understanding, the two countries would achieve a substantial development of relations not only in the political and economic spheres but also in the spheres of science, culture and sports.

In conclusion Japan's Foreign Minister emphasized: "It can be said rightfully that the purpose of my visit now will be greatly fulfilled if it serves those goals".

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1900 GMT on 5 August adds the names of the following Bulgarian officials who attended the official dinner given by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov for his Japanese counterpart on 5 August: "Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, and Todor Bozhinov; ministers and deputy ministers, highranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; deputies of the National Assembly, and the officials accompanying the Japanese guest, as well as Angel Angfelov and Mitsutaka Akiho, the two countries' ambassadors."]

Abe Statement on Arms

AU051940 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Statements by Japan's Foreign Minister" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- "Tomorrow, August 6th, is the day of Hiroshima", Japan's Foreign Minister Mr Shintaro Abe recalled in his statements here today. He emphasized: "We do not forget it and strongly wish that all nuclear weapons are done away with. We appeal to the whole world to do away with all nuclear weapons".

Dwelling on the tension now existing in the world, Mr Shintaro Abe pointed out that the most important and basic thing now was that the two negotiating countries, the USSR and the USA, made mutual concessions and reduced the number of the nuclear weapons gradually and in a balanced way.

Stressing that the biggest issue of the nuclear disarmament at the present stage was the issue of the medium-range missiles, Mr Shintaro Abe spoke in favour of the U.S. and NATO stand on this matter.

The Japanese Foreign Minister assessed Bulgaro-Japanese relations as very good and underlined the contribution to it of Mr Todor Zhivkov's two visits to Japan.

He emphasized that the main purpose of his visit here was to contribute to raising the stage of these relations.

Mr Shintaro Abe expressed the conviction that Bulgaro-Japanese relations would be developing irrespective of the differences in the social systems and views. He stressed in conclusion: "There still exist plenty of possibilities for extending the cooperation in the spheres of the economy, culture and technology. I also think that we should resume our political dialogues which will surely contribute to stabilizing the international situation."

MINISTER BELCHEV ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH SFRY

AU101913 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Aug 83

["Minister Belcho Belchev: Bulgaro-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Has Been Developing Successfully" -- BTA headling]

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) - "The economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has been developing successfully. It has been constantly expanded and intensified," says the Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, before the SOFIA NEWS weekly. He is co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

In the 1971-1975 period the total volume of bilateral trade amounted to 667 million dollars, in the 1976-1980 period it went up to 1250 million dollars, and is envisaged to reach 3100 million dollars during the current five-year period of 1981-1985.

According to Minister Belchev there is an economic interest in developing and intensifying economic cooperation.

This favourable dynamics in the development of economic cooperation, he says, is based on the economic potential and the rates of economic growth in the two countries, further prompted by their territorial proximity and their active participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and in the international division of labour.

The minister stresses that the proportion of machines and equipment, of mineral raw materials and metals, and of chemical products and fertilizers within the overall trade has grown in the last fifteen years. The volume and range of the traded and processed metals, too, have expanded. Efforts are being made for joint prospecting and exploitation of ore mines in the border areas, especially of fields with deposits of lead-and-zinc ores.

"The two countries share the opinion that a wider industrial cooperation, a specialization and cooperation on the markets of third countries are very helpful for the improvement of cooperation," the minister stresses.

He goes on to emphasize that the first results obtained from the relations of industrial cooperation and specialization seem quite promising. Such links of cooperation are already established in the manufacture of the automatic washing machines and Sache circuit breakers, in the manufacture of diesel engines of the Perkins type, pumps and pump units, etc.

Specialization and cooperation are envisaged to be rapidly introduced in shipbuilding, the manufacture of household appliances and in the making of machines and equipment for the food industry.

In transport machine-building a general agreement has already been signed for industrial cooperation with the Yugoslav firms Mis-Nis and Universal, a similar agreement in the making of electric trucks has been signed with "Crvena Zastava" of Zastava-Impex in Kragujevac on the export of Bulgarian auto parts and on the import of Zastava motor cars. Industrial cooperation has extended into metallurgy, into the chemical and the pharmaceutical industry. Good are also the prospects lying ahead in the sphere of the cellulose and paper industry, the textile industry, in the clothes-making and the knitwear industries, in the manufacture of computing equipment, the electronic and the electrical industry. Cooperation will be furthered in electronic and power generation, in agriculture, transport and tourism.

Minister Belchev points out that outstanding questions do exist in the sphere of specialization and cooperation between the two countries, and they constitute a matter to be considered by the joint commission. He stresses that it is necessary to make a broader use of various forms of economic cooperation, including barter trade and the establishment of joint societies and associations. An agreement on the establishment of a joint chamber was signed with a view to facilitating acquaintance and contacts between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

"Business circles in both countries believe in the real existence of potential for further promotion of cooperation. Complete conviction and unanimity are at hand that cooperation should be furthered upon a long-term basis, upon the foundation of concrete agreements and strictly defined obligations" says Minister Belchev.

He goes on to stress that in the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation results do exist, especially in agriculture and the food industry.

At the end of his interview for the SOFIA NEWS weekly, Minister Belchev says: "The sustaining and expansion of the positive trends in the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic relations is of great importance to the vital interests of the two neighbouring peoples. It corresponds to the interests of peace and socialism which call for further expansion and improvement of the cooperation between all Balkan states".

GROWTH SEEN IN PRIVATE FARMING PRODUCTION

AU100820 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 83

["Growth Of Personal Holdings" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) -- Personal holdings in Bulgaria continue to develop at stable rates. This is the conclusion drawn during the public review of the state of the personal holdings in 1982, organized by the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Executive Committee of the National Agrarian Union.

As against 1980, the share of the produce obtained by the personal holdings in the total volume of agricultural production grew from 25 to 27 per cent. This made it possible for the absolute growth of farm produce in this country to come to the tune of 784 million leva. Quite substantial is the growth in the animal produce -- 626 million leva more. In the course of two years alone the cattle bred in the personal holdings increased with 8,960, which is 2 per cent and that of the sheep -- with 223 thousand, or 3 per cent, meanwhile the number of the pigs and poultry dropped, however.

The personal holdings are ever more actively engaged in growing tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, strawberries, raspberries, morelloes and other crops -- an occupation which requires a lot of manual labour. The building of small polythene hot-houses continued. All this made it possible for 137 thousand tons of fruits and 118 thousand tons of vegetables more to be obtained in 1982 as against 1980. 86 thousand tons of potatoes more, 59 thousand of tomatoes more, 16 thousand of pepper more and 14 thousand of onion and garlic more were obtained. For the same period the meat production obtained from the personal holdings increased by 22 per cent, of milk -- by 15 per cent, of eggs -- by 3 per cent.

The decision taken by the Council of Ministers for setting up a unified plan making the agro-industrial complexes be interested in increasing the farm produce obtained by the personal holdings played a great part for their development. With the active assistance of the agro-industrial complexes not only the peasants but also more than 500 pensioners, workers and employees engaged in other branches joined in this kind of production.

CORRECTION ON VISIT BY FATAH DELEGATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Visit by Fatah Delegation Ends 29 Jul," published in the 5 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1:

Paragraph three, line three should read: of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs. (supplying deleted material)

CPSU'S ROLE IN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

AU101200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 83 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "The Historical Merits of Lenin's Party; The CPSU and the World Revolutionary Movement"]

[Excerpts] Eighty years have passed since the founding of the Bolshevik party in Russia. Since then, to this very day, Lenin's party has incessantly been at the center of ideological contention. There is no ideological or political direction today that is not involved, in one way or another, in discussions about this party's policy. The assessments are often contradictory, depending on the class positions from which they depart.

It is not by coincidence that anticommunists, enemies of the revolutionary workers class, are trying so hard to undermine or at least weaken solidarity and cooperation with the CPSU. These are not attempts of a merely theoretical and ideological nature. They are, above all, politically motivated. The present is being falsified and the past besmirched for this purpose. This concerns, in the first place, the October Revolution, the period of the Bolshevik party's founding, and the party's international activity after its victory in the revolution.

Experience shows that the anticommunist and reformist approach to the basic goals and tasks mapped out by Lenin's party and to this party's theory has always been coupled with nationalism and neglect of the internationalist obligations and interests of the workers' class and the working people in the individual countries as well as on the international scale. This truth, the woeful essence of which was exposed as far back as the beginning of this century, is still being confirmed by the experiences of individual states and by the practice of revisionist groups and currents. Looking at the last few decades, we may call to our minds the policy of Imre Nagy's group in Hungary in 1956, the line of right-wing revisionists in Czechoslovakia 15 years ago, the repeated examples from Poland, the line of the opportunists of Fischer's and Marek's sort in Austria, or of officials like Carrillo in Spain and Elleinstein in France in the seventies. They all lacked an understanding of the key principles of Marxism-Leninism, the greatness of the Soviet party's efforts, and they also lacked what we call greatness of mind.

The Class Adversaries' Rickety Propositions

All these, and other cases, had to do with a hostile attitude toward Lenin's party. The very first concern of opportunists has always been, and is today, to dissociate themselves from this revolutionary party and to proclaim the "uniqueness" of their line and the "unsuitability" of the CPSU's experiences for one country or another (depending on where this particular opportunist party operates).

However, this line is extremely dangerous not only for the revolutionary movement but for the entire human race, for peace. If for no other reasons, than because it plays into the hands of imperialist forces, of "hawks" who never stop hatching plans to weaken the unity of the world revolutionary movement. The aims they pursue are clear: to open the path to a change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of counterrevolution.

Under the impact of Bolshevik policy and ideology, the broad masses of working people are increasingly turning away from reformist leaders and are looking for new leaders, seeking to set up new parties.

It was under such an impact and with the direct assistance of Lenin and his party that the Communist International came into being. It symbolized a great shift [posun] in the workers' and, in particular, the communist movements. The party of Bolsheviks demonstrated how essential it is for the proletariat to have a party of a new type, a party of revolutionary action, a party equipped with Marxist-Leninist theory, a party leading the masses.

What is the attitude of the opportunist forces in the workers' movement toward the party of Lenin? The answer to this question is all the more important and interesting as the "arguments" of the rightwing opportunists -- as we can convince ourselves -- are always essentially the same.

From the beginning to this very day they have been vowing "not to do it like in Russia." To buttress this creed, they are besmirching -- using various pretexts -- the CPSU and the Soviet socialist state and trying to unjustifiably discredit what they call the Soviet model for building a new society.

When we briefly sum up the attempts to date at "criticism" of the CPSU policy, we can reduce it to the following two problems:

-- Is revolution necessary for a transition to socialism and can this transition not be made without a revolution?

-- Is socialism a fundamentally new social form, or is it not just the outcome of Lenin's and his party's voluntary action?

Today, the CPSU is an acknowledged vanguard of the world revolutionary movement, as much because it managed to answer these questions not only in theory but also in practice. The answer is: To effect a transition to socialism, a revolution is necessary. It may take various forms. Socialism is a fundamentally new society. It must be a society without the dominant role of private ownership, a society freed of exploitation, a society that regards service to man as its goal.

The CPSU has regarded, and continues to regard, the safeguarding of the unity and cohesion of revolutionary and liberation forces, and communist and workers' parties in particular, as one of the foremost tasks of its international activity. It is taking a stand against any manifestations of hegemonism and asserts the view that at present there is no, and cannot be any, party to steer the whole communist movement. However, the fraternal communist and workers' parties stress that the objective position of the CPSU as the oldest and most experienced party in the communist movement places on it a special responsibility and requires of it special efforts, efforts aimed at ensuring the interests of the entire movement.

The CPSU is honorably living up to this mission. Our party and the other fraternal parties are constantly being convinced that the Leninist party cultivates with them friendly and equal relations, relations of mutual trust, assistance, and equal partnership. Cooperation between the CPSU and the entire world communist, revolutionary, and liberation movement has become an important factor in the world correlation of forces.

The CPSU is constantly trying to bring about action unity of the communist parties in the struggle against imperialism. It advocates expanding contacts among communist parties. Together with other fraternal parties, the CPSU has accomplished a great job in working out a united ideological and political platform for the world communist movement. The CPSU constructively contributes to the effectiveness of all actions of our movement in the international arena. This yields fruit in the form of enhanced unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties and the movement as a whole.

In its struggle for unity of the communist movement, the CPSU defends in a high-principled and resolute fashion the purity of Marxism-Leninism and puts up resistance to all renegades of Marxism-Leninism, revisionists, splitters, and nationalists.

PREMIER STROUGAL MEETS WITH DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM

LD101608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Kim Yong-nam, head of the party and government delegation of the DPRK, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee.

In a talk, the two representatives discussed a wide range of issues on deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and the KWP, the most topical problems of the international situation and strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community. They also exchanged information about the main economic tasks that Czechoslovakia and the DPRK are implementing and that, with growing urgency, require a coordinated approach and close cooperation by the socialist countries dealing with future economic plans. They praised the results attained in the development of relations between the two countries and expressed interest in their overall intensification.

Lubomir Strougal said that there are considerable possibilities for this, especially in the economic sphere, where Czechoslovakia wants to participate more in the industrialization of the DPRK and in discovering and utilizing its raw material resources. He said that we are also interested in increasing the import of finished products that might enrich the assortment of goods on our market.

The DPRK representative spoke in detail about the main aims that his country has set for itself in the construction of industry and agriculture and also in other spheres of the national economy, saying that their fulfillment will contribute to further advancement of the economy and to improvement in the population's living standard. Evaluating the current world situation, he appreciated the principled foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and its consistent support of efforts for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present at the reception.

GREETINGS TO UNIFIED SOCIALIST PARTY OF MEXICO

LD101324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Second Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] being held in the capital of Mexico.

We value the determined struggle of the PSUM against the efforts of imperialism (? and reaction) to subjugate Mexico politically and economically, its fight for real independence and democratic development of the country, and the support provided by the party to revolutionary national liberation and anti-imperialist forces, says the telegram.

COLOTKA, HRUSKOVIC VISIT DANUBE PROJECT

LD092329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 9 Aug 83

[T xt] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, have made a working visit to the building site of a Danube water project. At a meeting with representatives of the organizations involved, Comrade Colotka said that it is up to the builders in this Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperative work to watch closely the project's budget expenditure. He spoke about the exceptional importance of efficiency and its overall effect on the economies of the two countries involved.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH TURKEY -- In 1982, the volume of Czechoslovak-Turkish trade reached $171.1 million and it is expected to be even greater this year. Turkey exports to the CSSR primarily cotton and to a lesser extent textiles, citrus fruits, tobacco, and ores. Ninety percent of the CSSR's exports to Turkey are engineering products. Currently, the CSSR is supplying Turkey with a steam powerplant of 4 blocks, with a 165-mw capacity each; a tire factory expected to go into operation next year; and, in cooperation with the GDR, machinery and equipment for the manufacture of machine tools, as well as licenses under which these machine tools will be manufactured. The CSSR also exports to Turkey components for the assembly of Skoda automobiles and Jawa 250-cc motorcycles. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 83 p 6 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY

AU091430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6/7 Aug 83 p 2

[W.M. article: "The Warning of Hiroshima and Nagasaki More Urgent Than Ever: The Danger of a Nuclear Inferno Must Be Banished"]

[Text] It is now 38 years since that fateful day on which the first atomic bomb detonated over Hiroshima at 0845 local time, and 150,000 human lives were extinguished by this U.S. nuclear first strike. Three days later, on 9 August 1945, another 120,000 people died in the fire of the second bomb in Nagasaki. Even today more than 400,000 Japanese are suffering from the after-effects of radioactive radiation. Hiroshima and Nagasaki have become the perpetual warning to the peoples of the Earth to do all they can to ensure that the danger of a nuclear war is banished forever.

This warning is more topical and urgent than ever. The most unbridled arms drive program of all time is now being carried out in the United States, which produced the first few atomic bombs and which is the only country to have used such weapons of mass destruction. New nuclear weapons of the most varied types are being developed and manufactured. In doing so the extent of destruction of the Hiroshima bomb is being cynically turned into a measuring unit of these many times more powerful nuclear weapons. Strategies for "limited" nuclear wars and for nuclear first strikes are being worked out at the Pentagon, which 38 years ago was the command center for unleashing the nuclear infernos in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The NATO missile decision constitutes a serious threat to peace on our continent. The intention to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the FRG and in other Western European countries conjures up the danger of a Euroshima, nay of a worldwide nuclear inferno. Through the creation of an additional strategic nuclear capacity, the imperialist confrontation politicians want to obtain for themselves a military superiority over socialism. The socialist countries will never permit such a development in which the danger of a world war again springs from German soil, from FRG territory, as Erich Honecker stressed at the opening of the Leipzig gymnastic and sports festival. "Jointly they are summoning all their energy to defend peace and to foil the plans of those who want to wreck it."

Let us remember: World War II had been militarily decided a long time before the United States conducted the nuclear strike against Japan and killed hundreds of thousands of people in this unilaterally "limited" nuclear war. They had to die because with this fire signal U.S. imperialism wanted to register its claim for domination in the postwar world. The horror unleashed by the nuclear conflagration round the globe was intended to enable the United States, leaning on its nuclear weapons, to impose its will on the Soviet Union and on all the other countries of the world.

But nothing came of Washington's plans for world domination. The socialist Soviet Union broke the nuclear arms monopoly. It must be thanked first and foremost for the fact that no third nuclear bomb has been dropped on any city of our globe in the past 38 years. Of decisive importance for ensuring world peace was the fact that the Soviet Union established an approximate military strategic parity with the United States and at the same time has thrown its entire weight in favor of limiting and reducing armaments.

The present course of the most aggressive imperialist forces toward arms drive and confrontation shows that they have not drawn the proper lessons from history. But in the NATO countries themselves there is a growing and powerful movement against the U.S. missile policy and for safeguarding peace. Defending peace and consolidating it has become the key issue of our time.

People wish to live without fear of war and in peace everywhere. For this they do not need new U.S. nuclear missiles, no new round of the nuclear arms race. What they need is disarmament. This will of the peoples in East and West for disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security was again expressed at the world conference against nuclear arms which was recently held in Japan. The number of those people who ask for complementary negotiations instead of "complementary armament" is also increasing in the FRG, on whose territory a large portion of the new U.S. nuclear missiles, aimed at the socialist countries, is to be stationed. The perception is deepening that normal relations between the two German states cannot prosper in the shadow of new U.S. missiles.

At their Moscow meeting the leading representatives of socialist states appealed to all states and peoples not to lose any time in order to banish the danger of war and to ensure lasting peace. Specific constructive proposals addressed to the United States and to NATO have been made. These concern practical steps to limit and reduce all types of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons on the Earth and in space. The Soviet Union has set an example with its unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Pact member states have proposed to the NATO states a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations. If this offer were accepted, an important step would be taken to ensure that never again would people burn to death as they did in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

At a historical place, in Nagasaki's Peace Park, Erich Honecker described the fate of the two Japanese cities as an urgent appeal to actively work for a world without nuclear weapons. "As a German peace state that has drawn the proper lessons from history, the GDR supports all initiatives and undertakes steps of its own which are intended to halt the arms race and to promote arms limitation and disarmament," he stated there 2 years ago. The "GDR extends its hand for sincere cooperation with all those who think and act in the same manner." This principled position of our republic is as valid today as it was at that time.

PCP'S CUNHAL MEETS WITH KADAR, HOLDS TALKS

PM092038 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 4 Aug 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Meeting between A. Cunhal and Janos Kadar"]

[Text] PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, who is in Hungary for a brief rest as the guest of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, met last Wednesday with MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, Alvaro Cunhal and Janos Kadar informed each other about their parties' activities and tasks, exchanged views on the most important issues of the international situation and the communist and workers movement, reaffirmed the desire to intensify the traditional good relations between their respective parties, and declared their support for the development of relations between the two countries. Gyula Horn, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Department, attended the meeting.

ACZEL MEETS WITH SPANISH CP DELEGATION

LD091809 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Valencia Provincial Commission of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), which visited Hungary from August 2 to 9 under the leadership of Juan Pedro Zamora, member of the PCE Central Committee, met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in the Hungarian capital.

The delegation, which was invited to Hungary by the Csongrad County Committee of the HSWP, studied the political and economic life of the county, and held talks with Mihaly Komocsin, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Csongrad County Party Committee.

KAMPUCHEAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU101321 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Talks by the Minister of Health of Kampuchea in Budapest"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Peace Council and the Ministry of Health, Yit Kim Seng, minister of health and chairman of the Peace and Solidarity Council of Kampuchea, has visited our country. During his stay in Hungary, the Kampuchean guest was received by Dr Emil Schultheisz, minister of health; Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the National Peace Council and deputy chairman of the World Peace Council; and Dr Bela Kovacs, secretary of the PPF National Council. The Kampuchean minister inspected a few health institutes and visited the children's town of Fot.

At talks, the development of relations concerning health affairs between the two countries and aspects of further cooperation between the Hungarian and Kampuchean peace movements were discussed. The need to strengthen international solidarity with Kampuchea was stressed at the talks. The minister departed from Budapest on Monday.

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

LD101824 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- With recognition of their merits and in view of important commissions, the Hungarian Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of deputy foreign ministers Vencel Hazi and Karoly Szarka and appointed Ferenc Esztergalyos deputy foreign minister.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER NOT GLOOMY OVER DROUGHT

WA100001 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Aug 83 p 7

[Interview with Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture]

[Summary] Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture, responding to questions regarding the severity of drought damage said that the answer depends on which parts of the country are under survey. He termed the situation "catastrophic" in Szolnok and Csongrad counties. "Practically all field crops have burnt out," he said. "Damage is also severe in Bekes, Hajdu-Bihar, Bacs-Kiskun, and Pest counties. However, nothing is lost so far in the rest of the country. Fields in those parts of the country have had repeated non-scattered rainfall. Taken as a whole, there is no special cause for alarm. The drought has had no perceptible effect whatsoever on national food supplies: There are plenty of greens, fruit, meat, milk, and bread everywhere."

In regard to next year, he said that even if the drought continued into late August, it would cause no problems with 1984 food supplies. "People tend to forget that over one-quarter of Hungary's agricultural production is regularly sold abroad. It has been a long-standing policy that domestic supply takes priority. If yields are lower, it simply means that less grain will be exported to markets where grain prices are low in any event.

"The grain harvest has been completed. Average per hectare yields are higher than last year's even though they failed to meet somewhat overambitious plans. Over half the grain is already in storage and estimates for corn, based on nationwide sampling, are far from supporting views that corn will cause serious disappointment." The minister pointed out that due to improved agronomical techniques, even the May heat wave affected only regions suffering from dryness during the winter. "In such regions per hectare wheat yields are 1.5 - 2 tons lower than the long-term average. Elsewhere, grain yields met expectations."

Speaking of corn, the minister said that there is a number of possibilities: "If there is rain in the next few weeks, even a little, the deterioration of the crop can be arrested. In the six aforementioned counties, damage is unequivocally great. Large quantities of corn must be cut now for silage because there is no indication that it will come to ear. In any case, the farms sowed 280,000 hectares of corn for silage and some of this is developing well. In other words, there is a good chance that some of this silo corn will come to ear and can be harvested as maize."

He felt that the primary concern at present was to ensure food for the country's livestock: "It is not as though the situation were particularly bad. The first and second mowings of alfalfa, hay, and grass which account for 70 percent of fibrous fodder have already been gathered in. The missing percentage of bulk fodder can be compensated for to a considerable extent through byproducts from other crops and those of the food-processing industry. There will be sufficient fodder not only to cover the wintering of livestock but also to provide them with high grade nutrition. Of course, this applies only to farms that have the foresight to assess probable needs of TSZ and household plot livestock now and manage supplies in accord with this through the remainder of the year."

The interviewer replied that this was all well and good for farms with no financial problems. "The drought-stricken farms are now in serious financial straits. The usual income from grain sales is missing, and the shortfall will considerably reduce profits as well."

According to the minister, where damage is especially great, "the National Bank will grant emergency credit. In fact, frozen reserve funds may be released and payment of credits due may be rescheduled. Furthermore, these farms will be paid for all deliveries on a priority basis and immediately. In cases where drought-damaged farms close their books at year end with a loss, central funds will be used to offset the losses without penalty to the farms. What must be avoided at all costs is that farms -- state and cooperative -- fail to prepare for next year's crops due to lack of funds. They must be able to operate as though nothing had happened."

TRIAL OF SECOND GROUP OF POOL DEFRAUDERS BEGINS

AU101424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Aug 83 p 9

[MTI report: "Proceedings in the Soccer Pool Trial Have Also Begun at the Municipal Court; The Verdict in the First Instance Will Be Delivered in September"]

[Text] Presided over by Tribunal President-Judge Dr Janos Lehoczki, proceedings began at the municipal court on Monday in the matter of the soccer pool abuses. Thirty-one people are on trial. The municipal attorney general's office has issued an indictment for fraud against them. The people involved in the criminal act both in Szekszard and Budapest have bribed, with tens of thousands of forints in some cases, selected players at games included in the soccer pools, organizers, and referees with the particular intention of being able to guess the overall result easier.

At the municipal court, the prosecutor stated the main conclusions of the indictment, which consists of 44 typed pages. Together with 30 of his accomplices, the principal defendant, Jozsef Farago (46 years of age, a resident of Kiskunfelegyhaza) "bought" the results of many soccer games in 1981 and 1982 and thus made an unlawful gain totaling almost 30 million forints. According to the prosecutor, the loss that has been caused and has been inflicted on the National Savings Bank, which administers the price of the coupons -- which constitute social property -- and pays out winnings from it and on unsuspecting people who play the pools (the latter through the loss of the chance to win that which they have bought with the coupons and the money they have paid for them) amounts to at least 100 million forints.

The court hearings are expected to take several weeks. Following the questioning of the defendants, the court will consider possible additional recommendations for submitting evidence. The verdict will be delivered -- in the first instance -- in September.

U.S. SENATOR DODD ON OFFICIAL VISIT 8-10 AUG

Meets With Officials

LD101729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] From 8 to 10 August American Senator Christopher Dodd (Connecticut), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Subcommittee for International Finance and Monetary Policy, and the Senate Committee for Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, visited Warsaw. Christopher Dodd is a member of the Democratic Party.

The American politician was received by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He held talks with Stanislaw Nieckarz, finance minister, and Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz, acting head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the meetings the senator was informed about progress in normalizing the situation in Poland, the Polish authorities' actions to implement the broad program of socioeconomic reforms, and the construction of national accord.

Critically assessing the U.S. Administration's policy toward Poland, the Polish side stressed that if relations between the two countries are to be improved, the United States must cease its policy of interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The senator was informed that Poland is ready to develop relations with the United States according to the principles of international law and in keeping with the resolutions of the UN Charter and the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

Warsaw Airport Interview

LD102131 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 Aug -- Before departing for Budapest today, Senator of the U.S. Congress Christopher Dodd met at the Warsaw airport with foreign reporters accredited in Warsaw.

He told them the aim of his visit was to learn about the situation in Poland as much as possible. This was made possible by his meetings with representatives of the Polish authorities.

The problem of the economic sanctions was the main issue raised at the meetings, said the senator, among other things. The Polish Government expressed its strong feeling to have the sanctions lifted immediately, emphasizing that it had done everything possible towards this end over the recent months, including the lifting of martial law.

In Senator Dodd's opinion, it would be premature to lift all sanctions immediately. One can speak now of a partial easing or lifting of some of the sanctions, he maintained. He would not like, however, to create an impression that he was against lifting the sanctions, he added. In fact, it is the Polish people who pay the price, not merely the government, Dodd said.

An issue discussed on every meeting was the assistance for Polish agriculture proposed by the Church, the senator said. The representatives of the government showed interest in this conception as one worth further exploration.

GLEMP IN 'GOOD CONDITION' FOLLOWING OPERATION

LD101522 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Several minutes ago we received from the Press Office of the Polish Episcopate the following telex:

The Secretariat of the Polish Primate has received from the Institute of Surgery of the Medical Academy in Warsaw the following medical communique:

On 10 August 1983 Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp was operated on at the Institute of Surgery of the Medical Academy in Warsaw, Banacha Street, for acute septic inflamation of the gall bladder. The course of the operation was normal. The condition of the patient after the operation is good.

Signed: Professor Jerzy Szczerban; Professor Jan Ilubowicz; Professor Jan Winszewski; Dr Janusz Karski; Dr Bogdan Michalowicz; and Dr Marek Krawczyk

MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW GOVERNMENT ORDERS

AU101344 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Report signed 'J. Swid': "Government Orders -- Only for the Chosen"]

[Text] Government orders are a way of allowing the state to have a hand in shaping the structural changes which are necessary to the economy, says Minister Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. However, I would like to stress as much as possible that, government orders now work and will work in the future within the framework of the economic system which is in force and are, in addition, completely compatible with it.

Government orders are new as they were introduced on 1 January 1983. At a press conference held in the Office of the Government Spokesman, Minister J. Gwiazdzinski presented the principles of the new laws which will control government orders in 1984. It is expected that government orders will replace operational programs beginning next year, or more precisely, they will replace the activities which these programs have until now been concerned with, especially the widely conceived field of health protection and the food supply program.

Four spheres of activity will be affected by government orders: the production of critical goods and raw materials, as well as sub-assembly units which are essential to the manufacture of many finished goods (such as, for instance, tires for tractors or batteries); the production of selected finished goods, particularly for the market, and those which are essential to satisfy important social needs (especially for the health service); selected centralized investments (such as the Ursus, Police, and the Tarchomin Plants); and finally, to certain fields of science and technology (particularly the ones which will bear fruits like savings in materials and energy).

J. Gwiazdzinski repeated many times that a situation in which 25-30 percent of production would be on government orders would be impossible, despite the great pressure for this from enterprises and their founding bodies. This pressure is due to the fact that the producers who obtain orders from the government will have a guaranteed supply of raw and other materials, foreign currency for essential imports, and greater ease in obtaining bank credits which will become more and more difficult to obtain. Certain concessions are also planned in the plant funds which are destined for the Vocational Activization Fund.

We have, therefore, something to fight for. But government orders will only be assigned to the best, to those producers who will guarantee the highest quality goods and the proper scale of production. We should at the same time turn our attention to the fact that government orders do not by any means have to apply to the entire production of a given range of goods. Laws which will standardize the government orders issue will soon be announced.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON TRADE UNIONS RELEASED

AU101013 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 83 p 1

[PAP report: "The Trade Union Movement After 7 Months"]

[Text] Seven months ago, the new trade unions commenced normal statutory activity. Since then, the trade union movement, which is being built up from the foundations, has become a social force that counts. Its ranks are constantly increasing. Three months after the start of the movement, there were 6,900 registered trade unions consisting of about 1.5 million members. Today these figures are more than twice as high. At the end of July there were already 16,700 trade unions with a total of 3.1 million members. These figures are changing every day, and new members are constantly flowing into the new unions. Trade unions, initiating groups, or founding committees are active in 90 percent of work places entitled to set up trade unions. Boards have been elected in over 11,000 registered trade unions.

The general statistics hide considerable differences between individual plants. For example, over 9,000 people belong to the trade union inside the Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, over 6,000 to the union inside the Lenin Steelworks, 2,750 to the union in the Cegielski Plant, 2,750 to the union in the Passenger Car Factory in Warsaw, and 621 to the union in the "Pafawag" Railroad Car Factory.

The composition of this movement illustrates its authenticity: 70 to 80 percent of the members of the trade unions are workers. Members of all the previous trade union movement streams are taking part in rebuilding the unions.

NEED FOR 'WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT BODIES' VIEWED

AU101311 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "Feeling At Home"]

[Text] The list of matters which every self-respecting factory party organization has "on its mind" every day is very long. And it is getting longer all the time. Just when workers' aktivs had mastered the mysteries of economic reform, the savings and anti-inflation programs arrived.

It is becoming increasingly clear that economic mechanisms and organizational efforts alone cannot halt fluctuations, straighten out the shortcomings concerning cadres, rationalize employment, and improve discipline without convincing words and good examples.

It happens that a foreman assigning work "as he thinks fit" ignores people's faith in the existence of justice on earth. It happens that one stupid piece of gossip cancels out an improvement in the social climate which had been gained with difficulty. An older worker will upset a younger one by ignoring him, and a younger one will upset an older one by showing a lack of respect.

A female office worker will chastise a worker, or a worker will arrange for her a false medical certificate.

And what can the party do in the face of all this?

Several days ago during the voivodship committee plenum in Piotrkow, I heard a very clever statement: There is no area in the life of the work forces where a party organization could not feel "at home."

"At home" means having a full awareness of the rights one is entitled to and a full awareness of one's duties. It is very good that we speak of these matters at party conferences, and even better that such a feeling of being at home concerning every type of factory problem is being adopted by more and more members of primary party organizations, and that they feel a duty to involve themselves in all production matters and human affairs.

Of course there is still a long way to go before such a way of feeling, thinking, and acting, is sufficiently widespread in the party. There are also very many obstacles in promoting the above feelings. And yet the question of "feeling at home" inside the plant does not concern only the party. It would be ideologically, politically, and morally wrong to think so. Quite simply, the work force, every one of its members, and every worker should feel at home.

A workers' self-management body inside a socialist enterprise is, or rather should be, a way of achieving such a state of thought and attitudes. Contrary to current feelings which do not exist by coincidence, a workers' council is not a self-management body, neither is a conference of departmental delegates. The road onto which we have stepped by means of the ninth congress and by means of the ensuing Sejm regulations is leading to the point where it is the work force as a whole that is a self-management body.

The lifting of martial law has liberated economic reform from the restrictions on self-management. The special powers with which the Sejm has temporarily equipped the government during the emergence from the crisis present the possibility of dealing with the above sphere of activity, but only because activity in this sphere is politically necessary. Therefore, now is the time for the development of workers' self-management bodies and now is the time for them to play the full role which has been allotted to them in the process of socialist renewal.

Will this development really commence? This depends on a great number of different factors which are difficult to discuss in detail here. But one can say without fear of being wrong that it does not depend on any one force: Neither on the state authorities themselves, nor only on individual administrative leaderships in plants, nor only on workers' councils....

And one more thing can be said: If there turned out to be a shortage of will, consistency, and courage in this self-management process that is part of the reform, the reform itself and all the hopes connected with it would be doomed to failure. The same fate would be in store for them as for the many unsuccessful managerial and organizational undertakings that have been made previously.

The party has said many times via the Central Committee that in accordance with the most profound principle of the ninth congress, it considers its role to be at the forefront of the transformations taking place in Poland, that it wishes to be a party of great and bold reforms which strengthen and develop socialism, and that it considers its main aim to be the guarding of the political rights of the workers' class. One of these transformations without which the fundamental principle of the congress cannot be implemented, is the transformation of social consciousness to such a degree that every work force may feel "at home" in every plant, because that is when working people will feel "at home" in Poland.

That is why the party's task and that of all its cells, and in particular, that of all its factory organizations, is to watch the clock, measuring the days going by so that no one delays the time for developing economic reform by even a minute.

MODIFICATIONS IN CENSORSHIP LAW EXPLAINED

AU101420 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Aug 83 p 3

[Article signed "K. Ch.": "Changes in the Law on Control of Publications and Public Entertainment -- Legal Protection for Supreme Assets"]

[Excerpts] Freedom of speech is the most difficult sphere of life insofar as subjecting it to legal regulations is concerned. Therefore, is it worth subjecting it to such regulations? Absolutely. Contrary to naive views, this is made necessary by the rules of social coexistence which can be concisely stated: "The freedom of one person must take into account the freedom of another person and the law must see to this."

Further, as long as "speech" remains a thought, the law takes no notice of it. But the law has to take notice when "speech" is publicly expressed and is heard by the people who are not at all indifferent to what values this "speech" proclaims, what it encourages and discourages, and what it approves of and disapproves of. Freedom of speech was and is a subject of age-old philosophical arguments and fierce political struggles, including class struggles. In 1980-81, in People's Poland, the dispute about freedom of speech created a storm which ended in the adoption on 31 July 1981 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Entertainment. This dispute has received a new lease of life in connection with the present modification of this law.

The present dispute is characterized by two opposing attitudes: Efforts to minimize the importance of the changes and efforts to impart to them a great political significance. As usually, Western propaganda has taken the lead in the latter efforts.

However, if we analyze the changes in question, which were adopted on 28 July, calmly, unemotionally, and without passion and demagogy, we will necessarily conclude that these changes have in no way curbed the constitutional principles of freedom of speech and any of the funamental principles of the 1981 law, including the control of the courts over the decisions made by the Main Office of the Control of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances. In a nutshell, the crux of the changes in question is that the loopholes of the law that have made it possible to abuse freedom of speech, to promote iniquitous activities, and those in conflict with the state's interests have been eliminated.

This statement requires to be proved.

For example, originally Article 2, Point 1, read: "While availing oneself of freedom of speech, printed matter, and public performances, one must not attack the independence or territorial integrity of the PPR." This article has now been expanded by the following phrase: "or threaten the state's security." Point 5 of Article 2, which stated that one must not "disclose anything that constitutes a state secret, an economic secret, and an official secret concerning defense and Armed Forces" has been expanded by the following phrase: "Or in any other way endanger state defense."

No one should have any doubts that the state's independence, integrity, security, and defense are our supreme assets, which are protected by the Constitution and by the Penal Code. Both, state quite simply that an attempt against any of these assets is a crime.

Nevertheless, the unmodified law in question did not empower the control offices to do something about the publications that attacked the defense potential of the PPR and sought to weaken it. The present article in question has eliminated this absurd loophole and has given the control official the power of countering the intention to commit one of the gravest crime represented in the light of the Penal Code by such a publication.

Point 6 of Article 2 stated that "one must not encourage the commission of a crime or praise it." It now has been expanded to read: "and to propagate a matter that obviously constitutes a crime." Again, the modification means that an absurd loophole -- that enabled the control officials to interfere only when a publication encouraged or praised a crime but did not enable them to do anything about a publication that constituted a crime -- has been eliminated. What does this refer to? It refers to the crime committed through publications and public performances, which is defined by Article 270 of the Penal Code. This article refers to publicly slandering, ridiculing, or debasing the Polish people, the PPR, its system or its supreme bodies.

The addition to Point 6, Article 2 is also significant in that it has eliminated a certain illogicality which boils down to the fact that Point 2, Article 2 of the law in question prohibited the printing of matter that ridiculed or degraded the system, but did not prohibit the publication of matter that degraded the fatherland, the people, or the supreme authorities.

Article 4 of the law in question that excluded various publications and public performances — 22 positions altogether -- from initial control was of utmost significance for the process of renewal. These positions have been reduced by one, and four of them have been partially modified. But, have these changes weakened the original article?

Before this question can be answered let us recall that the modifications of Article 4 applied only to such positions whose character excluded in advance any possibility for infringing Article 2 of the law in question, which, as we know states what matter must not be propagated.

Life has proved that bulletins, which actually play the role of mass media, did not just inform their readers about the statutory activities as provided for by Article 4 of the law on the control of publications and public performances. Also, some exhibitions of plastic and photographic arts, which are a form of publication, did infringe the artistic nature of these exhibitions and were organized as political demonstrations. In this situation subjecting them to initial control is most consistent with the practice that the people responsible for the bulletins and exhibitions developed by their own efforts against the law.

The rule which subjects scientific publications to initial control from only one viewpoint — the need to safeguard state secrets -- is also consistent with reality, because it is a fact that after 13 December 1981 the control bodies often encountered infringements of these secrets, mainly unconscious infringements. Is it possible to ignore and thus to agree to such infringements, even if unintentional, of the state's and people's most vital interests? If in connection with this anyone may be afraid that, wanting to exploit the opportunity, the censor will control a publication which in no way involves a state secret, the answer is simple: The Supreme Administrative Court is the guardian of the rights of scientists. This court's activities prove irrefutably that it has always stood for the rule of law when dealing with cases involving citizens, on the one hand, and the state administrative bodies (heads, voivodas, mayors, and ministers), on the other. There is no reason to doubt that this would be different in the case of scientists, journalists, and writers, on the one hand, and the Main Office for the Control of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances, on the other.

Article 16 of the law in question which states that scientific and other libraries may import foreign publications whose propagation is prohibited, also applies to the aforementioned social community. The modification of this article involves a precise definition of the person who draws up a list of such libraries and of the person who can express specific agreement that other institutions and persons may import such publications. The only intention of the changes to the law in question is to create safeguards against the influx of subversive political literature. We should note in this connection that the importation and propagation of the publications that are published in Polish abroad and that specialize in antistate activities are prohibited at present. At the same time, there is no prohibition of the importation of the truly foreign press and publications, that is, of those that are not published in the Polish language. It is also worth noting that at the most recent International Book Fair we bought 400 titles. During martial law, that is, during the period of intensified censorship, the control bodies took exception only to a negligible number of titles that were openly anticommunist.

The law as it was published on 28 July continues to prevent any arbitrariness in the activities of the control bodies and to allow interference with printed matter only for the sake of the important interests of the people and the state. It continues to subject every decision made by the Main Office for the Control of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances to the control of the independent umpire -- The Supreme Administrative Court.

PZPR'S CZYREK DISCUSSES TIES WITH USSR

For a Moscow PRAVDA 6 August article by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, discussing Polish-Soviet bonds and the strengthening of Polish socialist democracy, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT -- The acting minister of foreign affairs, Under Secretary of State Jozef Wiejacz, and Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia Gilberto Avila Bottia have exchanged in Warsaw the ratification documents of the agreement between the Governments of Poland and the Republic of Colombia on cultural and scientific cooperation, signed in Bogota on 10 March 1981. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Aug 83 LD]

SIX-MONTH TRADE RESULTS -- An assessment of foreign trade results in the first 6 months of this year has been made. Exports were 17 percent higher than in the same period last year. We have a negative turnover balance with the socialist countries, amounting to Z5.5 billion on. However, in the trade with the hard-currency countries, we have achieved a trade surplus of about Z60 billion. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Aug 83 LD]

DELEGATION VISITS GDR -- The GDR has been visited by a Polish economic delegation, including Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej. Zbigniew paid a visit to Werner Krolikowski, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Problems were discussed connected with the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as the further formation of economic relations between both countries. In Berlin, working talks also took place between the two chairmen of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR, deputy Premiers Zbigniew Madej and Gerhard Weiss. A set of thematic proposals concerning economic cooperation between our states until 1990 was presented to the German side. Preliminary discussion was held on the most important of these. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 83 LD]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU101908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10 Aug 83 -- On August 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the resort of Neptun Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is paying a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

On the occasion, the guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens, and of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He also expressed his satisfaction at meeting with the Romanian head of state again, at examining together a wide range of bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president and the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany should be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes. In his turn, Romania's president expressed satisfaction at meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher again, at exchanging useful opinions on the stage and prospects of the Romanian-West German relations and on latest international political developments. In that framework, the joint wish was highlighted of working to stimulate the Romanian-West German relations, dynamize and expand trade, collaboration in production and on third markets, cooperation in the technical-scientific and cultural fields, as well as in other sectors of mutual interest.

The conviction was expressed that the sustained promotion of that collaboration, on the basis of mutual advantage and in the reciprocal interest, was for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Current international questions were approached, concern being expressed over the tension in the world which is a result of the accumulation of still unsolved problems, of the maintenance of states of conflicts in some parts of the world, of the sharpening economic crisis and the spiralling arms race. It was shown that under the current complex international circumstances actions should be taken to curb tension, resume and further the policy of detente, peace, collaboration, settle all litigious issues in the world by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Special attention was paid to the problems related to the situation in Europe, the strengthening of security and cooperation on this continent, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, the achievement of a passage to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of the success of the Soviet-US talks in Geneva, which should lead to the halting of the deployment of new medium-range missiles, the reduction and scrapping of the ones in place, the achievement of a military balance not by intensifying arming, but by curbing it to an ever lower level.

During the talk it was considered that world peace and stability required concrete actions towards liquidating underdevelopment, which should diminish the effects of the current economic crisis and equally back the lagging countries in their struggle for the reduction of foreign debts and of interest rates, for the elimination of protectionist barriers, the fact being emphasized that the developing countries' socio-economic progress made an essential contribution to a growing world economic and political stability, a prerequisite for the recovery of the world economy.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine cooperation between the two states at the Madrid conference and satisfaction was expressed at the results scored, especially as regards the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, and the furtherance of the process initiated in Finland's capital. The importance was also highlighted for the European states to work for the development of the policy of peace and security on the continent and contribute alike to strengthening security, peace and collaboration worldwide.

During the talk, stress was laid on the importance of Namibia's winning independence as soon as possible, of the African countries' politically solving the conflictual states of affairs on the continent without any outside interference.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher considered that the further consolidation of the cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany on an international plane served the policy of peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Stresses FRG Deployment Plan

LD102022 Hamburg DPA in German 1825 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Neptun, 10 Aug (DPA) -- In his talk today with Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian state and party leader, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the determination of the Western alliance to start the deployment of new missiles at the end of this year under the NATO two-track decision if the Geneva disarmament negotiations should fail. In the talk, which lasted over 2 hours, at Ceausescu's summer residence in Neptun on the Black Sea, Genscher affirmed the West's earnest desire to achieve results at Geneva. It is up to the Soviet Union, he said, to stop blocking the negotiations by returning to a realistic attitude and dropping its demand to include the British and French nuclear systems.

Bonn expects Bucharest to influence Moscow to show more flexibility in its conduct of the negotiations. It was learned from Bonn delegation sources that Genscher warned against the "illusion" that the date of Western missiles deployment would be shifted or that the governments concerned will be unable to deploy the missiles in the absence of concrete results at the negotiations. Every effort must now be concentrated on using the time that still remains to achieve positive results at Geneva. He insisted that the United States is showing maximum flexibility at Geneva and pointed out that Washington has accepted Bonn's proposal to seek an interim result.

Ceausescu is said to have made clear Romania's intense interest in a positive result at Geneva. Romania evidently fears that a failure of the negotiations would entail adverse consequences for East-West relations.

Genscher and Ceausescu stressed their great interest in an early conclusion of the CSCE review conference in Madrid, which Malta is still blocking. It was learned that he sent an envoy to Malta to persuade the government of Don Mintoff. Ceausescu will brief Genscher on the result of his mission.

Genscher told Ceausescu that low-ranking officials and lawyers have demanded bribes from Romanian Germans who wished to move to the Federal Republic. Ceausescu, it was said, gave an assurance that the Romanian authorities would use all available means to stop these practices.

During his previous visit to Romania at the beginning of June, Genscher reached agreement with Ceausescu that the "migration decree" would no longer be applied to Romanian-Germans. Under the decree people wishing to leave Romania must repay the cost of their training to the state in Western currency. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei took part in the talk between Genscher and Ceausescu. Genscher conferred twice with Andrei yesterday and invited him to visit Bonn at the beginning of next year.

This morning Genscher placed a wreath at Constanta Cemetery for the German soldiers who died in Romania. One thousand German soldiers are buried in the cemetery, some of them in mass graves.

CC SECRETARIES BOBU, DOBRESCU MEET PRC OFFICIAL

AU101916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/8/1983 -- On August 10, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The two countries' achievements in and concerns for socialist construction were highlighted during the interview, just as their wish to steadily develop and deepen the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between their parties and peoples.

PRISTINA RADIO RESPONDS TO ALBANIAN CRITICISM

AU102015 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Pristina Radio-Television station commentary on ZERI I POPULLIT 5 August article on Yugoslav self-management]

[Text] ZERI I POPULLIT, the Albanian party organ, recently carried an article entitled: The Bankruptcy of the Yugoslav Capitalist Self-Management Economic System, thus continuing without interruption its propaganda drive and activity against our country. As happend a year ago, when it evaluated the 12th Congress of the LCY, ZERI I POPULLIT again permits itself to supposedly show its solicitude for the economic situation in Yugoslavia and the position of our country's working class. The anti-Yugoslav propaganda coming from Tirana once again strives to kill two birds with one stone: First, it attempts to cast doubts on our progressive forces, and primarily on the LCY, and, second, it attempts to provide its own people with a picture of an ideal Albania, the hearth of sound socialism, and [words indistinct] similar absurd obsessions.

The aims of this latest pamphlet, too, are clear and any comment [words indistinct] would be superfluous. The ZERI I POPULLIT article obviously is intended to satisfy the internal needs of Albanian public opinion, because it is designed to cover up the great economic and social problems with which the people in that Stalinist bastion are confronted. But it is also intended to supposedly prove and give material form to the theses and farsightedness of Enver Hoxha and the AWP on the supposed ups and downs and problems of the self-management system in Yugoslavia. But these [word indistinct] discoveries by ZERI I POPULLIT were also dished out by official Tirana to international opinion, in that this article, translated into a number of foreign languages, has been distributed in a number of countries through its diplomatic representations.

Tackling the economic problems of our country, the authors of this article, for their own purpose, namely to justify their centralist and dictatorial regime, are trying to attribute the economic difficulties in Yugoslavia to our system of socialist self-management. In the final analysis, the Yugoslav economy is being attacked and assessed in the article with by now stale qualifications drawn from the Stalinist phraseology of Tirana. We are convinced that all this is intended to sow doubts about the fruits of our socialist revolution and values. It is intended to sow doubts about the League of Communists and our system's institutions, about our leadership and leaders, and, particularly, to cast doubt on the creative personality and revolutionary deeds of Tito and Kardelj, who are not only the creators of a specific road of socialist development, but also proved in their deeds a Marxist generosity and tolerance in their profound understanding of the problems and difficulties of other countries, and have always been an example in showing their pleasure whenever other peoples have found a way out of particular and difficult situations. This is precisely why we deem it necessary to mention a bitter truth at this point: Is it (? proper) for a neighbor to supposedly commit itself to good-neighborliness, while at the same time engaging in slander? (? Is it proper) that he should rejoice at his neighbor's difficulties, that he should rejoice at our problems which, amazingly, have become the biggest and most intensive preoccupation of the leading group in Tirana? Hence, we find it appropriate to ask this question of the authors of this article in ZERI I POPULLIT: Since you are so interested in Yugoslavia's problems and difficulties, when do you find the time to deal with the problems and internal difficulties of your own country? As we have stressed several times before, we must also say that we -- that is, the members of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia -- have never rejoiced and will never rejoice at the difficulties and the really severe position of the working class and all the Albanian people in Albania, under the shackles of the Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha.

Continuing the tradition of anti-Yugoslav speculations and manipulations concerning the situation in Yugoslavia, ZERI I POPULLIT goes so far in this latest article, as to accuse the leadership of Yugoslavia of having supposedly put the country up on the auction block in relations with the Western countries. This fact alone shows that the statements made by public officials in Yugoslavia, as well as part of the writings in our country's press, are being utilized in a selective way, that is, by selecting out of context, this being a method often used in the Stalinist propaganda kitchen and by the official [word indistinct] in Tirana.

Were that country's party press really and sincerely concerned about the economic situation in Yugoslavia in an internationalist way, it would undoubtedly also cite Milka Planinc as saying that even in the most difficult postwar years, when it was totally ruined, the country paid off the debts of the old Yugoslavia and that it did this precisely to preserve and strengthen its independent position. This statement by Milka Planinc, as well as others made by the SFRY leadership, shows that no financial or political concessions (? damaging) to Yugoslavia's independence have ever been considered, and that our country will repay its debts and credits, which have been an ancilliary factor in reaching our present stage of development, that is, in reaching the present stage of well-being and living standards for the working class and our peoples and nationalities.

As is known, the economic difficulties have been talked about in Yugoslavia openly and constructively at all levels. This has been done precisely to find the most suitable way of overcoming them. It is in this spirit that the long-term program of economic stabilization has been built by and found support among the masses of the people in our country. The authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT article say that this is supposedly the price for Yugoslavia's opening toward the world. But if our high level of development is supposedly the price for this opening, we can raise the question: What is the price for Albania's withdrawal into its own shell, as the leading group has done and is doing, allowing itself once again to show its solicitude for the position of our working class and the economic and social situation of our people.

It is certainly not difficult to notice that Tirana's entire propaganda arsenal is once again trying to prove that it is supposedly concerned about the fate of the peoples and the working class in Yugoslavia. We belive that the most correct and indeed the only answer that can be given to this latest anti-Yugoslav pamphlet in ZERI I POPULLIT, can be [word indistinct] in Milka Planinc's 3 July statement to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly, in which she notes that the overcoming of the current economic situation can find a guarantee precisely and only in our own hands, and not in the hands of foreign creditors. This latest wail of ZERI I POPULLIT is thus as illusory and isolated as previous ones.

USTASHAS, PAN-ISLAMISTS, IRREDENTISTS LINKED

AU101931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] Some domestic groups and foreign centers of psychological warfare are mutually exclusive in their words, but in practice they become firm allies in their dirty work of futile attempts to destabilize, cut up, and subdue all of Yugoslavia. Fresh specific examples demonstrate this rather eloquently.

Stjepan Djurekovic, pro-Ustasha emigre, foreign agent, observer, and saboteur, who was for a long time under cover, was recently killed near Munich.

It is not strange that immediately after his flight from Yugoslavia he became particularly active as a writer of allegedly documentary books against the country and the people, and that he even promoted himself to the level of a novel writer.

In this connection, even the Austrian newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG, which is not immune to sensationalist anti-Yugoslav intrigues, notes that Djurekovic, we quote, was a puzzle himself, and his prolific literary activities -- having published six books in only a few months -- were particularly inexplicable.

It is another question of who wrote these appeals for a crusade against Yugoslavia, and how they were written, and probably one will eventually hear a thing or two about it. At this moment it is interesting that one of his books, a pearl of a novel by this traitor, is dedicated to the (?Albanian) irredentists and has a characteristic title, "The Sons of the Eagle". The book constitutes a call to set up and instructions on how to strengthen an underground movement in Yugoslavia, according to the Belgrade correspondent of the Austrian newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG.

This means that the extremely rightist Ustasha clerical and anticommunist chauvinism supports and encourages so-called Marxist-Leninist Albanian irredentists, whose mouths are full of allegedly communist slogans, which in fact are Stalinist-Enverist ones. Such a partnership is not bonded by programmatic aims at all, and even less by ideology or a political relationship, but only by the profoundest hatred for the Yugoslav community.

Or another example: the Sarajevo trial of representatives of Islamic medievalism also shows the links of the accused with Albanian irredentists. Those who wanted mosques and only mosques everywhere glorify and support the struggle of the Albanian [word indistinct] agents in Yugoslavia, although they surely know that in Albania there is not a single mosque still being used for religious purposes.

Enver's Marxist vanguards find their allies precisely in a heavy religious chauvinism and a black anticultural -- not just anticommunist -- reaction in the ranks of the fighters for a pan-Islamic state, for Islamistan.

The Iranian newspapers KEYHAN, AZARBAYJAN, and JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI -- all of them otherwise unreserved advocates of any violence if it is perpetrated in the name of the true religion -- also manifest the same thing. Several issues of these newspapers seethe with willful assessments of the nature of the Sarajevo trial, of Muslims in Yugoslavia being endangered, of violence perpetrated by Communists against the faithful followers of God, of domination by Christians and Communists who banded together to push the Muslims from their rightful place in Yugoslavia, and so forth. At the same time, KEYHAN asserts: The great danger for the Yugoslav Communist regime is that the political awareness among Bosnian Muslims may obtain support from neighboring Albania.

This means that the Iranian chief editors and publishers of these newspapers do not conceal but rather stress their desire that the links of their Islamic anachronism with an equally anachronistic, but crudely antireligious Enverist Stalinism, be perceived.

All these Ustasha, Albanian irredentist, pan-Islamic, and similarly alleged anxious guardians of their nationalist or religious chauvinist currents or streaks in the Yugoslav community do not even try to wash their hands of the blood of their countless victims, whom they killed without a right to appeal and even without a trial, or at miserably staged trials, without paying the least regard for the basic norms of justice and humanity.

Just as modern times have discarded their programmatic theses and their likes, their alliances are devoid of the only possible valid basis: a joint construction of something better and more humane in this world. They are bonded by aggressive, foaming hatred, and destructive backwardness. Therefore, not a single manipulation by them can have the least prospect of success.

DRAGAN MEETS WITH CSSR COUNTERPART POTAC

LD092126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 9 (TANJUG) -- Bilateral economic cooperation was in the focus of the talks between Yugoslav and Czechoslovak vice-premiers, Zvone Dragan and Svatopluk Potac, respectively, today, Tuesday.

The Czechoslovak official is on a holiday in Yugoslavia.

Mutual economic cooperation was assessed as positive and it was noted that trade for 1983 is developing as planned.

JEOPARDY SEEN IN CONTINUING PRICE INCREASES

LD092043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 9 (TANJUG) -- If the prices continue to rise at the present rate and inflation continues, all the efforts invested and results achieved to date in the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy can be jeopardized, the Yugoslav Government stressed today, Tuesday.

The inflation rate in Yugoslavia in August is 31.5 percent as compared to August 1982, showing a trend to rise further, it was stated at today's session of the government commission for the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme.

The trend of prices this year considerably deviates from the agreed policy, it was noted.

After the lifting of the Yugoslav Government's decision on freezing prices, a consistent implementation of the existing mechanism of social supervision of prices could have prevented their uncontrolled rise, the government assessed.

During today's debate, a number of proposals were put forth for the application of economic sanctions against those enterprises which unjustifiably raise the prices of their products.